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Exercise - I (Conceptual Questions) Build Up Your Understanding

INTRODUCTION TO AEROBIC RESPIRATION (KREBS CYCLE)

1. Energy obtained by a cell from catabolic reaction is stored immediately in the form of
(1) Pyruvic acid (2) Glucose
(3) ATP (4) DNA

2. Number of ATP produced from one pyruvic acid during conversion to acetyl Co-A –
(1) 6 (2) 3 (3) 12 (4) 15

3. The formation of Acetyl Co-A from pyruvic acid is the result of its :-
(1) Reduction
(2) Dehydration
(3) Phosphorylation
(4) Oxidative decarboxylation

4. Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex is used in converting –
(1) Pyruvate to glucose
(2) Glucose to pyruvate
(3) Pyruvic acid to lactic acid
(4) Pyruvate to acetyl Co-A

5. The first member of TCA cycle is :-
(1) Oxalo succinic acid
(2) Oxalo acetic acid
(3) Citric acid
(4) Cis aconitic acid

6. Excess of ATP inhibits the enzyme :-
(1) Phosphofructokinase
(2) Hexokinase
(3) Aldolase (Lyases)
(4) Pyruvate decarboxylase

7. End product of glycolysis is :-
(1) Citric acid
(2) Glyceraldehyde
(3) Phosphoglyceraldehyde
(4) Pyruvic acid

8. Respiration in plants :-
(1) Occurs only during day
(2) Results in the formation of vitamins
(3) Occurs both during day and night
(4) Often requires CO_2

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9. The end products of respiration in plants are:-
(1) CO_2, H_2O and energy
(2) Starch and O_2
(3) Sugar and O_2
(4) H_2O and energy

10. Common immediate source of energy in cellular activity is :-
(1) glucose (2) aldohexose
(3) ATP (4) NAD

11. The net gain of ATP molecules by glycolysis in aerobic condition is
(1) Zero (2) Two
(3) Four (4) Eight

12. Respiratory enzymes are localised in :-
(1) Ribosomes (2) Chloroplast
(3) Mitochondria (4) Chromoplast

13. The organism in which Kreb's cycle does not occur in mitochondria is :-
(1) Yeast (2) *E.coli*
(3) *Ulothrix* (4) Plants

14. The first preferred respiratory substrate is :-
(1) Glucose (2) Fats
(3) Proteins (4) Polypeptides

15. Respiration occurs in :-
(1) All living cells both in day and night
(2) Non green cells only in day
(3) Non green cells in both day and night
(4) All living cells in day only

16. Respiration may take place –
(1) In the presence of O_2
(2) In the absence of O_2
(3) In the presence or absence of O_2
(4) Only in the presence of CO_2

17. The common phase between aerobic & anaerobic respiration is :-
(1) TCA cycle
(2) Kreb's cycle
(3) Glycolysis
(4) Photo respiration

18. The enzyme which converts glucose to glucose-6-phosphate -
(1) Phosphorylase
(2) Gluco-phosphorylase
(3) Hexokinase
(4) Phosphoglucomutase

19. Product formed by the activity of malic dehydrogenase is :-
(1) Fumaric acid
(2) Malic acid
(3) Oxaloacetic acid
(4) Succinic acid

20. Which of the following is 5 -carbon compound of Kreb's cycle ?
(1) Citric acid
(2) Fumaric acid
(3) Oxalosuccinic acid
(4) α-Ketoglutaric acid

21. SLP net gain of ATP from one molecule of glucose during glycolysis or EMP pathaway–
(1) 2 ATP (2) 6 ATP
(3) 36 ATP (4) 38 ATP

22. Which enzyme breaks the fructose-1, 6-Bisphosphate ?
(1) Hexokinase
(2) Phosphatase
(3) Aldolase
(4) Phosphofructokinase

23. Acceptor of acetyl Co-A in Krebs-cycle is :-
(1) Malic acid
(2) Fumaric acid
(3) α–ketoglutaric acid
(4) Oxalo acetic acid

24. In which one of the following do the two names refer to one and the same thing ?
(1) Krebs cycle and Calvin cycle
(2) Tricarboxylic acid cycle and citric acid cycle
(3) Citric acid cycle and Calvin cycle
(4) Tricarboxylic acid cycle and urea cycle

AEROBIC RESPIRATION (ETS) TO REPIRATORY QUOTIENT

25. Which component of ETS is mobile carrier ?
(1) UQ (CO-Q) (2) Cyt - a
(3) Cyto - b (4) Cyt - f

26. R.Q. is less than one at the time of respiration of–
(1) Starch (2) Sugarcane
(3) Glucose (4) Ground nut

27. Conversion of pyruvic acid into ethyl alcohol is mediated by –
(1) Phosphatase
(2) Dehydrogenase
(3) Decarboxylase & dehydrogenase
(4) Catalase

28. Which of the following is link between carbohydrate and fat metabolism ?
(1) CO_2 (2) Acetyl Co-A
(3) Pyruvic acid (4) Citric acid

29. In the electron transport chain during terminal oxidation, the cytochrome, which donates electrons to O_2 is ?
(1) Cytochrome-b (2) Cytochrome-C
(3) Cytochrome-a_3 (4) Cytochrome-f

30. The incomplete breakdown of sugars in anaerobic respiration results in the formation of :-
(1) Fructose and water
(2) Glucose and CO_2
(3) Alcohol and CO_2
(4) Water and CO_2

31. Cytochromes are concerned with :-
(1) Protein synthesis (2) Cellular digestion
(3) Cell division (4) Cell-respiration

32. In respiration pyruvic acid is :-
(1) Formed only when oxygen is available
(2) One of the products of Krebs cycle
(3) Broken down into Acetyl Co-A and CO_2
(4) Oxidised into Alcohol

33. Number of ATP molecules formed during aerobic respiration in break down of one glucose molecule via malate aspartate shuttle, is :-
(1) 38 (2) 18 (3) 28 (4) 4

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34. What causes R.Q. to vary ?
(1) Respiratory Substrate
(2) Light & O_2
(3) Respiratory Product
(4) Temperature

35. When the evolution of CO_2 is more than the intake of O_2, the respired substrate should be:-
(1) Fatty acid (2) organic acid
(3) Glucose (4) Polysaccharides

36. Which of the following ETS complex is inhibited by cyanide ?
(1) Complex II (2) Complex V
(3) Complex IV (4) Complex III

37. How many molecules of ATP are produced per molecule of $FADH_2$ oxidised ?
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) four

38. How many ATP molecules produced from the complete oxidation of a molecule of acetyl Co-A ?
(1) 38 ATP (2) 15 ATP
(3) 12 ATP (4) 4 ATP

39. How many ATP equivalents are produced by the oxidation of succinate into fumarate?
(1) 1 ATP (2) 2 ATP
(3) 3 ATP (4) 4 ATP

40. How many net ATP generates in aerobic respiration via glycerol phosphate shuttle in eukaryotes ?
(1) 38 ATP (2) 36 ATP
(3) 40 ATP (4) 80 ATP

41. Cyanide resistant respiration is found in –
(1) *Homo sapiens* (2) *Brassica*
(3) Spinach (4) Bacteria

42. Anaerobic respiration takes place in :-
(1) Ribosome (2) Mitochondria
(3) Cytoplasm (4) Vacuole

43. During the formation of bread, it becomes porous due to release of CO_2 by the action of:-
(1) Yeast (2) Bacteria
(3) Virus (4) Protozoans

44. Chemiosmotic theory of ATP synthesis in the chloroplast and mitochondria is based on :-
(1) Proton gradient
(2) Accumulation of K ions
(3) Accumulation of Na ions
(4) Accumulation of Cl ions

45. Curd formation is the result of :-
(1) aerobic respiration
(2) glycolysis only
(3) lactic acid fermentation
(4) alcoholic fermentation

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions) ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	3	2	4	4	2	1	4	3	1	3	4	3	2	1	1
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	4	2	1	4	3	2	3	3
Question	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Answer	4	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	3

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Exercise - II (Previous Year Questions) AIPMT/NEET

AIPMT 2006

1. Curing of tea leaves is brought about by the activity of –
(1) viruses (2) fungi
(3) bacteria (4) mycorrhiza

2. How many ATP molecules could maximally be generated from one molecule of glucose, if the complete oxidation of one mole of glucose to CO_2 and H_2O yields 686 kcal and the useful chemical energy available in the high energy phosphate bond of one mole of ATP is 12 Kcal?
(1) 57 (2) 1
(3) 2 (4) 30

AIPMT 2007

3. The overall goal of glycolysis, Krebs cycle and the electron transport system is the formation of:
(1) Nucleic acids
(2) ATP in small stepwise units
(3) ATP in one large oxidation reaction
(4) Sugars

4. All enzymes of TCA cycle are located in the mitochondrial matrix except one which is located in inner mitochondrial membrane in eukaryotes and in cytosol in prokaryotes. This enzyme is: -
(1) Succinate dehydrogenase
(2) Lactate dehydrogenase
(3) Isocitrate dehydrogenase
(4) Malate dehydrogenase

5. Which one of the following mammalian cells are not capable of metabolising glucose to carbon-dioxide aerobically?
(1) Red blood cells
(2) White blood cells
(3) Unstriated muscle cells
(4) Liver cells

AIPMT 2008

6. The chemiosmotic coupling hypothesis of oxidative phosphorylation proposes that adenosine triphosphate (ATP) is form because: -
(1) A proton gradient forms across the inner membrane
(2) There is a change in the permeability of the inner mitochondrial membrane toward adenosine diphosphate (ADP)
(3) High energy bonds are formed in mitochondrial proteins
(4) ADP is pumped out of the matrix into the intermembrane space

7. The energy-releasing process in which the substrate is oxidised without an external electron acceptor is called: -
(1) Aerobic respiration
(2) Glycolysis
(3) Fermentation
(4) Photorespiration

AIPMT 2009

8. Aerobic respiratory pathway is ***appropriately*** termed: -
(1) Parabolic
(2) Amphibolic
(3) Anabolic
(4) Catabolic

Pre-AIPMT 2010

9. The energy-releasing metabolic process in which substrate is oxidised without an external electron acceptor is called:
(1) Glycolysis
(2) Fermentation
(3) Aerobic respiration
(4) Photorespiration

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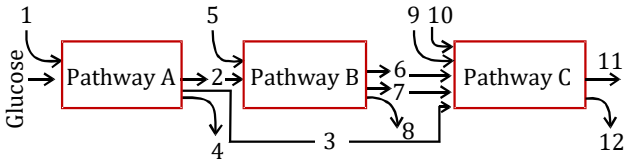
Mains-AIPMT 2011

10. In mitochondria, protons accumulate in the:
(1) Matrix
(2) Outer membrane
(3) Inner membrane
(4) Intermembrane space

NEET-UG 2013

11. Which of the metabolites is common to respiration- mediated breakdown of fats, carbohydrates and proteins?
(1) Acetyl CoA
(2) Glucose–6–phosphate
(3) Fructose-1,6–bisphosphate
(4) Pyruvic acid

12. The three boxes in this diagram represent the three major biosynthetic pathways in aerobic respiration. Arrows represent net reactants or products.



Arrow numbered 4, 8 and 12 can all be:
(1) FAD^+ or $FADH_2$ (2) NADH
(3) ATP (4) H_2O

AIPMT-UG 2014

13. In which one of the following processes CO_2 is **not released**?
(1) Aerobic respiration in plants
(2) Aerobic respiration in animals
(3) Alcoholic fermentation
(4) Lactate fermentation

NEET-II 2016

14. Which of the following biomolecules is common to respiration-mediated breakdown of fats, carbohydrates and proteins?
(1) Pyruvic acid
(2) Acetyl CoA
(3) Glucose-6-phosphate
(4) Fructose 1,6-bisphosphate

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NEET-UG 2017

15. Which statement is wrong for Krebs' cycle?
(1) There is one point in the cycle where FAD^+ is reduced to $FADH_2$
(2) During conversion of succinyl CoA to succinic acid, a molecule of GTP is synthesised
(3) The cycle starts with condensation of acetyl group (acetyl CoA) with pyruvic acid to yield citric acid
(4) There are three points in the cycle where NAD^+ is reduced to NADH+ H^+

NEET-UG 2018

16. What is the role of NAD^+ in cellular respiration?
(1) It functions as an enzyme
(2) It functions as an electron carrier
(3) It is a nucleotide source for ATP synthesis
(4) It is the final electron acceptor for anaerobic respiration

17. Which of these statements is ***incorrect***?
(1) Enzymes of TCA cycle are present in mitochondrial matrix.
(2) Glycolysis occurs in cytosol.
(3) Glycolysis operates as long as it is supplied with NAD that can pick up hydrogen atoms.
(4) Oxidative phosphorylation takes place in outer mitochondrial membrane.

NEET-UG 2019

18. Respiratory Quotient (RQ) value of tripalmitin is:
(1) 0.9 (2) 0.7
(3) 0.07 (4) 0.09

19. Conversion of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate, the first irreversible reaction of glycolysis, is catalyzed by:
(1) Aldolase
(2) Hexokinase
(3) Enolase
(4) Phosphofructokinase

NEET-UG 2019 (Odisha)

20. Where is respiratory electron transport system (ETS) located in plants?
(1) Mitochondrial matrix
(2) Outer mitochondrial membrane
(3) Inner mitochondrial membrane
(4) Intermembrane space

NEET-UG 2020

21. The number of substrate level phosphorylations in one turn of citric acid cycle is :
(1) Three (2) Zero
(3) One (4) Two

NEET-UG [COVID-19] 2020

22. Pyruvate dehydrogenase activity during aerobic respiration requires :-
(1) Calcium (2) Iron
(3) Cobalt (4) Magnesium

NEET-UG 2021

23. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
(1) During aerobic respiration, role of oxygen is limited to the terminal stage.
(2) In ETC (Electron Transport Chain), one molecule of NADH + H+ gives rise to 2 ATP molecules, and one FADH2 gives rise to 3 ATP molecules.
(3) ATP is synthesized through complex V.
(4) Oxidation-reduction reactions produce proton gradient in respiration.

NEET-UG 2022

24. What is the net gain of ATP when each molecule of glucose is converted to two molecules of pyruvic acid ?
(1) Six (2) Two
(3) Eight (4) Four

25. What amount of energy is released from glucose during lactic acid fermentation?
(1) More than 18%
(2) About 10%
(3) Less than 7%
(4) Approximately 15%

Re-NEET-UG 2022

26. The number of time(s) decarboxylation of isocitrate occurs during single TCA cycle is :
(1) One (2) Two
(3) Three (4) Four

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions) ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	3
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Answer	2	4	2	2	3	3	4	2	2/3	3	2				

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Exercise - III Master Your Understanding

EXERCISE-III (A) NCERT BASED QUESTIONS

1. Glycolysis is present in :-
(1) Plants and animals only.
(2) Plants, animals and fungi only.
(3) Animals only.
(4) All living organisms.

2. The RQ for proteins is :
(1) 1 (2) 0.7
(3) 0.9 (4) 0

3. Glycerol would enter the respiratory pathway only after being converted to –
(1) Fatty acid (2) Acetyl CoA
(3) PGAL (4) Pyruvic acid

4. Final Decarboxylation in Krebs cycle occur between–
(1) Citric acid and α-ketoglutaric acid
(2) α-ketoglutaric acid and succinic acid
(3) Succinic acid and malic acid
(4) Malic acid and oxalo acetic acid

5. Pyruvate, which is formed by the glycolytic catabolism of carbohydrates in the cytosol, after it enters mitochondrial matrix, undergoes :-
(1) Oxidative carboxylation
(2) Oxidative decarboxylation
(3) Reductive carboxylation
(4) Carboxylation

6. The products formed from glycolysis are :-
(1) Pyruvate, CO_2, ATP
(2) Pyruvate, ATP, $NADH+H^+$
(3) Acetyl CoA, ATP, $NADH+H^+$
(4) AcetylCoA, ATP, H_2O

7. During conversion of succinyl Co-A to succinic acid a molecule of GTP is formed, this process is known as :-
(1) Oxidative phosphorylation
(2) Substrate level phosphorylation
(3) Photophosphorylation
(4) Terminal oxidation

8. In Glycolysis, glucose form two molecules of pyruvic acid, this is called :-
(1) Complete oxidation
(2) Partial oxidation
(3) Photooxidation
(4) Terminal oxidation

9. How many ATP molecules are directly synthesised in glycolysis?
(1) 6ATP (2) 4ATP
(3) 36ATP (4) 8ATP

10. When carbohydrates are used as substrate & anaerobically oxidised; the value of RQ will be:-
(1) 1 (2) 0
(3) ∞ (4) less than 1

11. Which act as final hydrogen acceptor in E.T.S.?
(1) Oxygen (2) NAD^+
(3) FAD (4) $NADP^+$

12. Number of ATP produced when 1 molecule of pyruvic acid is used as respiratory substrate?
(1) 15 (2) 12 (3) 3 (4) 36

13. Which of the following is the energy yielding step of glycolysis?
(1) Glucose → Glucose-6-phosphate
(2) BPGA → PGA
(3) Fructose 1, 6 biphosphate → PGAL
(4)Phosphoglycerate→phosphoenolpyruvate

14. The passing on of the electrons removed as part of the hydrogen atoms to molecular oxygen with synthesis of ATP, the site of this process located–
(1) in the matrix of the mitochondria
(2) in the cytoplasm
(3) in the intermembrane space of mitochondria
(4) on the inner membrane of the mitochondria

15. In TCA cycle, isomerisation of citrate is followed by how many decarboxylation(s) to form succinic acid?
(1) Two (2) Three
(3) One (4) Four

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16. In glycolysis there is no :-
(1) oxidation
(2) decarboxylation
(3) dehydrogenation
(4) splitting of C-C bonds

17. Which of the following is not an intermediate of Krebs cycle ?
(1) OAA (2) α-ketoglutarate
(3) Malate (4) PGAL

18. What is the product of two decarboxylations and two oxidation of isocitric acid ?
(1) α-ketoglutaric acid
(2) Succinyl Co A
(3) Succinic acid
(4) Fumaric acid

19. The respiratory quotient depends upon the:-
(1) Type of respiratory substrate used during respiration
(2) Amount of respiratory substrate used during respiration
(3) Duration of respiration
(4) Type of coenzymes used during respiration

20. In mitochondrial ETS, cytochrome 'C' acts as a mobile carrier for transfer of electrons between :-
(1) Complex III and IV
(2) Complex I and II
(3) Complex II and III
(4) Complex IV and V

21. The energy released by oxidation of respiratory substrates :
(A) Comes out in a single step to increase the possibility of maximum ATP production
(B) is not used directly
(C) is used directly in the energy requiring processes of the organisms
(D) is trapped as chemical energy in the energy currency of the cell
(1) C and D are incorrect
(2) B and D are correct
(3) A and B are correct
(4) A and D are incorrect

22. How many ATP molecules and during which steps, are directly synthesised in EMP pathway from one glucose molecule?
(1) 4 ATP, 2 in each PEP to pyruvic acid and BiPGA to PGA
(2) 8 ATP, 4 in each PEP to pyruvic acid and BiPGA to PGA
(3) 2 ATP, 1 in each Glucose to Glucose-6-P and Fructose-6-P to Fructose 1, 6 BiP
(4) 4 ATP, 2 in each Glucose to Glucose-6-P and Fructose-6-P to Fructose 1, 6 BiP

23. Which of the following enzyme(s) is/are involved in the conversion of pyruvic acid into CO_2 and ethanol?
(1) Pyruvic acid dehydrogenase
(2) Alcohol decarboxylase
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) Pyruvic acid decarboxylase

24. The complete oxidation of one molecule of pyruvate by the stepwise removal of all the hydrogen atoms:
(1) leaving six molecules of CO_2
(2) leaving two molecules of CO_2
(3) leaving four molecules of CO_2
(4) leaving three molecules of CO_2

25. In aerobic respiration, the ultimate or final electron acceptor is :
(1) Atomic oxygen
(2) Molecular oxygen
(3) Cytochrome a_3
(4) Water

26. Fermentation differs from aerobic respiration :
(1) in having partial breakdown of glucose
(2) in producing less ATP per glucose
(3) in having slow oxidation of $NADH_2$ to NAD^+
(4) All of the above

27. Complete oxidation of which of the following respiratory substrate evolve less volume of CO_2 as compare to volume of O_2 consumed ?
(1) Fats (2) Proteins
(3) Carbohyrates (4) Both (1) and (2)

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28. What is the significance of respiration ?
(1) Production of cellular energy currency
(2) Provides carbon skeleton as precursor for synthesis of various chemicals
(3) loss of weight
(4) Both (1) and (2)

29. Plants donot present great demands for gaseous exchange because :
(1) They are autotrophic
(2) Photosynthesis and respiration work mutually
(3) In plants there is less need of energy
(4) Plants are regulators

30. Select out the correct sequence of glycolytic steps:
(1) PGAL → 3-PGA → 1,3-BiPGA → PEP
(2) PGAL → 1,3-BiPGA → PEP → 3-PGA
(3) PGAL → 1,3-BiPGA → 3-PGA → PEP
(4) PGAL → PEP → 1,3-BiPGA → 2-PGA

31. During respiration of *Yeast* which of the following enzyme is not used in oxygen stressed conditions ?
(1) Enolase
(2) Pyruvic acid decarboxylase
(3) Alcohol dehydrogenase
(4) Aconitase

32. How much amount of energy present in glucose, get released during lactic acid and alcohol fermentation?
(1) 7 percent
(2) less than seven percent
(3) more than seven percent
(4) always 2 percent

33. TCA cycle starts with condensation of acetyl group with :
(1) OAA (2) Water
(3) NAD (4) both (1) and (2)

34. During TCA which of the following intermediate is a result of two successive decarboxylations ?
(1) Oxalosuccinic acid
(2) α-ketoglutaric acid
(3) Succinyl Co-A
(4) Cis aconitic acid

35. Which of the following ETC complex is directly involved in reduction of oxygen ?
(1) complex-I (2) complex-II
(3) complex-III (4) complex-IV

36. When proteins are respiratory substrates the ratio of CO_2/O_2 would be about :
(1) 1.0 (2) 0.7
(3) 0.9 (4) 1.3

EXERCISE-III(B) ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

37. At how many steps CO_2 is released in aerobic respiration?
(1) One or two (2) Three
(3) Five (4) Twelve

38. Green plants kept in light produce ATP from the glucose. This process is :
(1) Photophosphorylation
(2) Hill reaction
(3) Oxidative phosphorylation
(4) β-oxidation

39. $FADH_2$ produced in Kreb's-cycle from –
(1) Isocitrate (2) α-ketoglutarate
(3) succinate (4) malate

40. Aerobic respiration is how many times useful than anaerobic respiration ?
(1) 2 (2) 8 (3) 19 (4) 38

41. RQ is less than one for :-
(1) Proteins and organic acids
(2) Fatty acids and organic acids
(3) Fatty acids and proteins
(4) Organic acids and carbohydrates

42. The step in which $NADH+H^+$ is not produced is:-
(1) Succinyl-CoA → Succinate
(2) Pyruvate → Acetyl-CoA
(3) α-ketoglutarate → Succinyl-CoA
(4) Malate → OAA

43. Which intermediate of Krebs cycle is used as a substrate for amino acid biosynthesis ?
(1) Citric acid
(2) α-ketoglutarate
(3) Succinyl-CoA
(4) Isocitric acid

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44. Which of the following is a common feature between glycolysis and Krebs cycles?
(1) Release of CO_2.
(2) Formation of $FADH_2$.
(3) Site of the processes.
(4) Dehydrogenation.

45. In lactic acid fermentation, the final electron acceptor is –
(1) Acetaldehyde (2) Ethyl alcohol
(3) NADH + H^+ (4) Pyruvic acid

46. How many molecules of CO_2 are released in Krebs cycle per glucose molecule ?
(1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) Six

47. After entry of pyruvic acid in mitochondrial matrix, which of the following does not take place?
(1) oxidation
(2) decarboxylation
(3) oxidative - decarboxylation
(4) ATP mediated phosphorylation

48. What is incorrect about anaerobic respiration?
(1) Partial breakdown of glucose
(2) Net gain of 2ATP
(3) Rapid oxidation of NADH + H^+ to NAD^+
(4) Reduction of pyruvic acid

49. How many NADH+H^+ are formed in per turn of Krebs cycle ?
(1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) Five

50. During alcoholic fermentation by yeast two molecules of glucose produce -
(1) 3 molecules of ethanol+3 molecules of CO_2
(2) 6 molecules of ethanol+6 molecules of CO_2
(3) 2 molecules of ethanol+2 molecules of CO_2
(4) 4 molecules of ethanol+4 molecules of CO_2

EXERCISE-III ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	4	1
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	3
Question	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Answer	4	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	4	4
Question	46	47	48	49	50										
Answer	3	4	3	2	4										

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